ready in Santiago in bringing General Shafter's army back to tals country. There are ten large transports with the fleet at Ponce, some of them, like the Mobile, having a capacity of 1,000 men. In all they have a capacity of 6,540 men. This, with the ships already at Santiago, will give a carrying strength of over 12,000 men at a trip. In addition to the transports announced by the war department yesterdny as being ready at Santiago, it now appears that the Ofizaba, capacity 650 men, is also available. The Yale will also be brought in the service in the course of a week or ten days. At present she is to be utilized in taking General Fred Grant's brigade to Porto Rico, after which she will return by way of Santiago and take on a load of Shafter's men.

The press dispatches from Santiago and take on a load of Shafter's men.

The press dispatches from Santiago and take on a load of Shafter's men.

The press dispatches from Santiago and take on the prospect of beginning the homeward movement today, is accepted with satisfaction by the war officials here. They say that the embarkation has already begun, and that the Louisiana, which left day before yesterday with cavalry on board, is now well on her way home.

With the arrival of Shafter's army in the ten way home.

With the arrival of Shafter's army in peril from yellow fever than any other regiment. He is to expose them to the same deathly bertil from yellow fever as is now said to peril from yellow fever as is now said to

sous.

Surgeon General Sternberg has in view several points for patients and convalescents. The actual hospital station will probably be located at Montank Point, where a field hospital for 500 patients is being prepared, in addition to the hospital equipment which General Shafter's forces will bring plang with them. But in addition to

tion to the hospital equipment which General Shafter's forces will bring along with them. But in addition to this General Sternberg has in view two fine locations, where the bracing mountain and lake air will help convalescents to recovery. These points are Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and the army post at Plattsburg, N. Y.

General Sternberg has no purpose of making these points hospital camps in the ordinary sense of the word, where servere cases will be handled, but only to make them available for the convalescents already well on the way to recovery, who need good air and surroundings to bring them completely back to health. Each post will accommodate some 500 to 850 men. The order designating them for this purpose has pot yet been made, but General Sternberg doubtless will make the recommendation for their use.

The impression that there is a difference of opinion between the medical of the order of the control of the contr

erre of opinion between the medical officers at Santiago and those at Washington on the question of removing the troops of Shafter's army is said to be without foundation, as it is pointed out that Surgeon General Sternberg's office that Surgeon General Sternberg's office cal positions. that Surgeon General Sternberg's office has maintained from the first that the army should be removed as fast as the military situation would permit. It is said, however, that the military situation, in the common custom of field reprations, dominates the medical situation, and that the latter shapes itself to the military requirements.

General Sternberg felt that it would self to the military requirements.

General Sternberg felt that it would

be disastrous for the troops to remain at Santiago through the late summer and early fall months, as these are most likely to breed zerious carges of yellow fever. In the event that a removal was not possible because of the military situation, then it was General Sternberg's view that the camp be re-Sternberg's view that the camp be removed as speedily as possible from points of infection, and new camps back of Santiago be established.

A widow

DEATHS FROM FEVER.

Many Volunteers Succumb to Malaria and Other Diseases.

Washington, Aug. 5.—The following report of the sanitary condition of the American camp at Santiago was made public at the war department this Sanitary report for Aug 3: Total

"Sanitary report for Ang. 3: Total sick. 3.778; total fever, 2.696; new cases fover, 449; cases of fever returned to duty, 48.

"Deaths: July 31, Private Conrad C. Johnson, company A. First infantry, eacted dysentery; Private H. Galbraith, company G. Seventh infantry, yellow fever, Ang. 2. Sergeant Christian Larsen, company F. Twelfth infantry, yellow fever, and any F. Twelfth infantry, chronic dysentery; Private Honnas J. Barret, company E. Seventeenth lifantry, chronic dysentery; Private Honnas J. Barret, company E. Seventeenth lifantry, chronic dysentery; Private Henry Kaseter, company D. Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial fever; Private Joseph Greiner, company D. Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial fever; Private Joseph Greiner, company D. Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial fever; Private Joseph Greiner, company D. Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial fever; Private Joseph Greiner, company D. Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial fever; Private Joseph Greiner, company D. Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial fever; Private Joseph Greiner, company D. Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial fever; Private Joseph Greiner, company D. Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial fever; Private Joseph Greiner, company D. Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial fever; Private Joseph Greiner, company D. Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial fever; Private Joseph Greiner, company D. Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial fever; Private Joseph Greiner, company D. Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial fever; Private Joseph Greiner, company D. Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial fever; Private Joseph Greiner, company D. Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial fever; Private Joseph Greiner, company D. Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial fever; Private Joseph Greiner, company D. Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial fever; Private Joseph Greiner, company D. Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial fever; Private Joseph Greiner, company D. Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial fever; Private Joseph Greiner, company D. Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial fever; Private Joseph Greiner, company D. Thirty-fourth Michigan maiariai fever: Private Joseph Greiner, company D. Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial fever: Private George Marin, company L, Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial fever."

Sanitary report for Aug. 4: Total sick, 2.334; fever cases, 2.548; total new cases of fever, 502; total cases of fever returned to duty, 549. Deaths, Aug. 4: Joseph Hynes, troop E, Ninth cavalry, and David Martener,

Picaths, Aug. 4: Joseph Hynes, troop E. Ninth cavalry, and David Martener, croop E. Third cavalry, cause not reported: Peter L. Vanderboen, company L. Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial fever: H. L. Pease, company H. Eignth infantry, malarial fever: Patrick Nealy, company H. Thirty-fourth Michigan, yellow fever: Pagner, company G. Thirteenth Infantry, yellow fever; Frea Roper, company H. Twenty-first infantry, yellow fever: Alfred H. Taylor, company H. Twenty-first infantry, yellow fever: Owen Thornton, company B. Thirty-fourth Michigan, yellow fever: Paul Zamback, company H. First Illinois, yellow fever (Charles Thoman, company A. Elighth Ohio, malarial fever, William Corair, company G. Twenty-second infantry, malarial fever: William Murphy, company E. Elighth Infantry, thermic fever, exhaustion; William Gibson, company G. Seventh infantry, typhoid fever: Na-Seventh infantry, typhoid fever; Nathan J. Abbott, company B, Seventh infantry, typhoid fever.

FEW YELLOW FEVER CASES. Typhoid and Malaria Are the Present Sources of Danger.

Philadelphia, Aug. 5.-Dr. John Gulteras, the famous yellow fever expert, and one of the leading Cuban advisors in this country, arrived at his home in this city from Santiago de Cuba, where he has been engaged in yellow fever work under the direction of the gov-

Dr. Guiterus was decidedly averse to discussing the conditions existing in and around Santiago. He also declined to make any comments upon the effic-lency or alleged lack of efficiency from the medical and hospital corps of the

Concerning the yellow fever which has attacked the troops, Dr. Guiteras said: 'The yellow fever cases thus far have been of a light character, and the mortality among the troops has not heen heavy. The most serious sources of trouble at present is from typhoid fever and malaria. Most of the men in the hospitals are suffering from one or the other of these diseases. As the season drags on, however, the yellow fever will become serious."

Continuing, he said: "For reasons apparent to all I cannot discuss the affairs of the army in public. I shall make an official report of my observations direct to Surgeon General Sternichs direct to Surgeon General Sternicas Concerning the yellow fever which

tions direct to Surgeon General Stern-berg Most of the troops now in San-tiago, I suppose, will be brought to Long Island to recuperate. It will be an admirable place for them,

SPANIARDS ARE DYING.

Foral, the commander of the Spanish Foral, the commander of the Spanish played. In upper broops, sent a letter today to General Democrats carried Shafter, advising the latter that the publican districts.

brigade to Porto Rico, after which she will return by way of Santiago and take on a load of Shafter's men.

The press dispatches from Santiago saying that the troops were greatly clated on the prospect of beginning the homeward movement today, is accepted with satisfaction by the war officials here. They say that the embarkation has already begun, and that the Louisiana, which left day before yesterday with cavairy on board, is now well on her way home.

With the arrival of Shafter's army in this country every facility will be given to the troops to recuperate. This will apply not only to the sick, but to the well, as it is approximated that the hardships through which the men have gone must have taxed the vitality of sven the strongest. There will be no yellow fever cases brought to this country, as such cases can be bost handled without removal.

The less serious cases of sickness, not involving contagion, will be advantageous.

Surgeon General Sternberg has in ylew several points for patients and convalescents. The actual hospital for 500 natients is being prepared in additional and have to sympathy or interest in the protest of Senator Bacon, but depressed in additional propagations and the thought, if the patients are convalescing to a point where removal will be advantageous.

Surgeon General Sternberg has in ylew several points for patients and convalescents. The actual hospital station will probably be located at Montage and the protest of Senator Bacon, but depresant the protest of Senator Bacon, but depresant the protest of Senator Bacon, but depresant the movement of the same dendring the Point the knowledge of nry officer or man in the regiment.

Washington, Aug. 5.—Adjutant General United States infantry (immines), whose heading to santiago. The officers and mor of this regiment are willing and anxious to go and do their duty in any place they may be called, and have no sympathy or interest in the protest of Senator Bacon, but depresant the capture of Senator Bacon, but depresant the country of the

interest in the protest of Semicolinterest in the protest in the

Savannah, Ga., Aug. 5 .- Five thousand troops are en route for Savannah to embark on the transports for San-tlago to relieve the troops there. The troop ships Rio Grande, Leona and Minnewaska, which left New York yesterday, are expected to arrive tomor-row. The troops, which are all im-munes, are the Third Georgia from Macon and Third and Fifth regiments from Columbia, Miss. The Mississippi regiments will arrive tomorrow.

Immunes On the Way.

CIVIL SERVICE DATES.

When Examinations Will Be Held In Utah and Idaho.

(Special to The Herald.) Washington, Aug. 5.—The civil ser-vice commission today announced the

cal positions, Idaho—Boise, Oct, 14, departmental.

ed postmaster at Kippen, Nez Perces county, Idaho, vice David A. Kippen, dead.

A widow's pension of \$8 per month was issued to Priscilia J. Willitts, Boise, Ida.

BIG STEAMER LOST.

Collided With An Iceberg In Belle Isle Straits.

St. Johns, N. F., Aug. 5.-The mail steamer Virginia Lake arrived at Cove

York agents of the Allan line of steam-ers, said today that they were sure it ers, said today that they were sure it was not one of their steamers which was lost. While they did not positively know the route taken by their steamers, it was known they never went by the straits of Belie Isle. The only other Montreal passenger line of steamers they knew of was the Donaldson line. They believed that passenger liners never went by that route, and that it could not have been a passenger liner as reported.

WANTED HIS BRIDE WATCHED

Why a Newly-wedded Soldier Was Shot By His Brother-in-law.

Detroit, Aug. 5.-John W. Battishill of Ecorse today shot and killed James of Ecorse today shot and killed James
St. James of St. Ignace, a corporal in
company I. Thirty-fifth Michigan infantry, which is in camp at Island
Lake. St. James yesterday married
Bertha May Weish, who is Battishill's
sister. He insisted that he wished to
leave his bride at Battishill's house so
that she could be watched. This led to estrangement among all concernes, mechading Mr. and Mrs. Bartishill, and resulted in the quarrel which ended in Bartishill's firing a shotgun charge into St. James' neck, which shortly caused his death. Battishill was arrested

KLONDIKERS RETURN.

Steamer From St. Michael Brought \$200,000 In Dust.

Scattle, Wash., Aug. 5.—The steamer Dirigo arrived this morning from St. Michael with 100 passengers, some of whom went north recently, but being unable to get up the river returned. About 40 were Klondikers. They brought down \$200,000 in dust and nuggets. Two men. Charles Moore and J. H. Browz of Midland, Ont., had \$20,000 between them. Captain E. W. Spencer of this city had \$40,000.

The Dirigo confirms the stories that a terrible condition of affairs exists at St. Michael owing to the failure of individual ocean boats to set their paswhom went north recently, but being

individual scean boats to get their pas-sengers up the river. It is predicted that thousands will have to whiter at St. Michael or return to the states.

Santiago Export Duty.

Washington, Aug. 5 .- A Maryland steel company has protested to the precident against the export duty fixed on Iron ore shipped from Santiago de Cuba. It is stated that the tax as now fixed is absolutely prohibitive, and the 9,000 workmen employed by this company will have to be discharged. In addition to the old duty, the new government at Santlago has fixed an export duty of 15c a ton, which is declared to be very onerous, the Spanish being only 5 tor care. only 5 per cent.

Tennessee Election.

Twelve Deaths Daily at the Camp of the Prisoners.

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 4—General

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 4—General

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 4—General

La companya of the Santiago Nashville, Tenn. Aug. 5.-The elec-In upper east Tennessee the ats carried a few offices in Re-

AMERICA'S CUP CHALLENGER.



New York, Aug. 5.—The Journal prints a cablegram from Hongkong, purporting to give the text of a measage sent by Aguinaldo, the Philippines insurgent leader, to Consul General Wildman. The message is dated Ca.—Wildman. The message is dated Ca.—Wildman. The message is dated Ca.—

my men and arms for what the futu has in store for me. Now, good frien believe me, I am not both a fool and a rogue. The interests of my people are as sacred to me as are the interests of

as sacred to me as are the interests of your people to you."
London, Aug. 6.—The Hongkong correspondent of the Daily News says: The prospect of America abandoning the Philippines has well-nigh brought on a panic. The insurgent leaders are greatly dissatisfied with the Americans and the British here. Mr. Wildman, the United States consul, has replied to Aminalda as follows:

the United States consul, has replied to Aguinaldo as follows:
"Trust to the honor and the justice of the United States, and let nothing interfere with the first task of throwing off the Spanish yoke. I believe in you, and do not disappoint me."

INSURGENTS MORE FRIENDLY. Aguinaldo's Propositions May Solve the Whole Problem.

New York, Aug. 5.-A dispatch to the World from Manila bay by way of Hongkong says: Aguinaldo, the insurgent chief, is becoming more friendly to the Americans. He has made two propositions to General Merritt, which may ositions to denorm anerthic, which may solve the insurgent problem in a manner highly advantageous to the United States. In the first place, he asks the commander-in-chief of the American land forces to permit the rebel troops to march through the streets of Manila.

General Merritt appears inclined to consent to this. It would gratify the vanity of the natives to let them indulge in what will seem to them a tri-umphant march as victors through the capital of the enemy they have been successfully combating and besieging since the wiping out of Montojo's fleet. At the same time the native troops, being thus arrayed, in line and under direct orders, may be more easily con-trolled and prevented from excesses.

trolled and prevented from excesses. In the second place Aguinaldo suggests the formation of Philippine regiments with American officers. This is considered a highly important proposition, a possible key to the whole situation on the island. The native troops would, of course, be constantly under the eyes and direct orders of our men. It is believed that they would be obedient and easily controlled under tactful commanders.

trenches in front of Malate, a suburb of Manila, which were constructed by Aguinaldo. The rebels withdrew to let our men take their places close to the Spanish lines.

The Astor battery, supported by a battalion of the Third infantry, is now in position at the front, its guns being planted within 1,000 yards of the Span-

The American troops now occupy the

ish lines.
Fathers Dougherty and McKinnon, the former being on General Morritt's staff, have gone to Manila to have an interview with Archbishop Nosaleda of the archdiocese of the Philippines, and to point out to him the futility of resistance to the American troops.

United States, in view of the threatened attacks by the insurgents. The archbishop's position is very odd, bearing in hind his foolish anti-American manifesto at the beginning of the war.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Declares He Is Neither Fool Nor Rogue.

Statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available eash balance, \$257,-25360; gold reserve \$188,686,731.

The employees of the Syracuse Rapid Transit company, numbering 400, struck yesterday. No cars are running.

Rioting has been resumed by the striking wood-workers at Oshkosh, Wis, on account of the sash and door men trying to run their plants with non-union labor. Notwithstanding peace negotiations, the Carpenter Steel works are working on shells and projectiles under the heaviest pressure from the government since the war started.

The court of cessation has dismissed the appeal of M. Emile Zola against the decision of the Versailles Assize court, which sentenced the author and M. Perreaux each to one year's imprisonment with a fine of 309 francs. for libel.

The Indian teachers' institute of the United States was brought to a close at Colorado Springs, after three weeks of most successful meetings. Colorado Springs will probably be chosen as the place of establishing a permanent Indian linstitute.

It is feported at London in connection with the Acceptance of the Connection of the States was brought to a close at Colorado Springs will probably be chosen as the place of establishing a permanent Indian linstitute.

OF EDUCATION.

The Close of the Hearing the Action of the Building Committee

In Awarding the Contract to Moran Was Adorted

OF EDUCATION.

The Spanish says that 500 additional men are now on their way from the interior to join him.

Confirmation has been obtained of the relief of General Gomez has been successful. On July 5 General Gomez was encamped 5 miles northwest of Juraco, the southern extremity of Moren-Jucato trochs.

The Spanish of the Spanish of Moren-Jucato Trochs. ran Was Adopted.

The board of education, in committee of the whole, last evening investigated the charges against William Pinney, suthe charges against William Pinney, gu-perintendent of school buildings, made by John G. Midgley, a vanquished bid-der for a heating and ventilating con-tract, and found that the secused was not guilty of dishonesty and double-dealing in matters pertaining to the so-liciting of bids and recommending the award of the contract to P. J. Moran, After the superintendent had been ex-orented, the board ratified the action of the committee on buildings and grounds, which, by the way, had power to act in the premises, in awarding the to act in the premises, in awarding the contract to P. J. Moran for installing the heating and ventilating plant at the new school building in course of erection near the intersection of Eighth West and Sixth South streets.

West and Sixth South streets.

Notwithstanding that there are four lawyer members of the board, the investigation was a sort of go-as-you-please affair. Rules of evidence and precedents were east aside. Mr. Midgley represented himself. Evidently he had in mind the old adage that a man who is his own lawyer deceives his client, just as he who is his own doctor has a fool for a patient, for he informed the board that he had intended to be represented by able counsel, but the shortness of time for preparation prevented his atterney from learning all about the case. The explanation was accepted, and Mr. Midgley was permitted to fill the post of prosecutor, interrogator and expert witness. The superintendent's accuser had the floor the major portion of the time, and it was midnight before the inquisition was at an end. The defense offered prec-tically no testimony, and at the close of the hearing President Baldwirf moved that the committee of the whola report that the charges had not been Mr. Moyle, with the concurrence of

Messrs. Claugue and Newman, moved an amendment in the shape of a minority report; stating that the charges had not been sustained, but that an account of the imperfect method in vogue of calling for bids and awarding contracts. calling for bids and awarding contracts, new bids should be solicited, since Mr. Midgley and other bidders had been unintentionally discriminated against. The majority report of the committee of the whole, simply exonerating Superintendent Pinney, was adopted by the following vote: Ayes—Wilson, Critch-low, Colton, Neiden and Baldwin, Noes—Glauque, Moyle and Newman. The action of the building committee in awarding the contract to P. J. Moran was then adopted, over the negative votes of Glauque, Moyle and Newman, Critchlow was excused from voting.

LAGOON, WEEK OF AUG. 34.

Standard vandeville entertainment Each afternoon and evening. Wire walking, aerial artists, high diving, musical sketch artists, black-faced comedians, Punch and Judy ventril-Archbishop's Predicament.

London, Aug. 6.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily News says: The validation has telegraphed the archbishop of Manila instructions to place himself and his clergy under the protection of the Daucing every day and night.

Santiago Shopkeepers Are Reaping a Golden Harvest.

VALUES ARE CONFUSING

ONE MERCHANT SCARED BY SILVER CERTIFICATES.

Pawnshops Are Doing a Thriving Business In Relies and Souvenirs -Manzanillo Could Be Easily Captured By the Americans-Families of Spanish Prisoners.

Santiago, July 21.—The Santiago store-keepers are reaping a good harvest from our soldiers and officers. The men are supplying the needs and requirements of many weeks, and how the shop-keepers do rob the Americans on exchange! An American dollar is worth two Spanish del-American dollar is worth two Spanish deliars, but in the beginning our men did not know this and American gold was given for Spanish silver values. Our paper money is already circulating in the town. It is much sought after. The Spaniards also believe the Americans are honest. A certain tailor discovered that he was giving gold values for paper money calling for redemption in silver. He gathered up nearly \$30 worth of silver certificates and hurried with it to a banker. His retlef was great beyond words when he learned they were worth as much as gold, and his faith in America was established.

The city pawashops are overstocked and many a souvenir of the Cuban campaign that goes back to the United States has come from these places. Old Spanish silver and jewelry, watches, and even mornificent carved leather chairs made centuries ago, in old Spain, will remind certain Americans of Santlago de Cuba. But out of the many rouvenirs that will be carried away, a good machete, bought from a Spanish officer, is the most popular.

There has been but one restaurant in

lar.

There has been but one restaurant in town where the American officers have been able to find food. It is on the main plaza, in front of the American fing on the palace, and its bill of fare up to today has been limited to fish, meat, canned green peas and coffee. A meat costs \$2 in gold, and the restaurant is coining money.

money. Drinkables have always been plentiful however, and champagne was sold in large quantities. This restaurant is the principal rendezvous for the foreigners of the city, and, in default of any hotel in operation, its prestige will continue. CONDITIONS AT MANZANILLO.

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 4.—The warships Massachusetts and Dixle arrived at Guantanamo bay last night and immediately

Small Force of Americans Could Eas-

ily Capture the Place.

tanamo bay last night and immediately started coaling. Commander Todd of the Wilmington reperts that the conditions at Manzaniilo, as learned from General Hio, are as follows:

There are about 2.000 regulars, 1,000 volunteers and 500 bombarderoes, or firemen, there. They appear to be well supplied with cattle and provinions, but are believed to be short of ammunition. Recent events in that vicinity have disheartened them, and it is believed that the appearance of an American force, even of only 1,000 men, would result in the capitulation of the place. So far as the forts are concerned, they amount to little or nothing, beyond some field pieces temporarily placed in position and belonging to the army. But it is said there are about 30 field guns in the vicinity.

But it is said there are about \$\frac{1}{2}\$ field guns in the vicinity.

The last expedition to Manzalilio took the Spaniards there completely by surpsise, and they though an American force was landing south of the town, near Miquero.

The country immediately surrounding Manzanillo is fertile and military operations could on \$\frac{1}{2}\$ be carried on there. The road from Manzanillo goes to Rayamo. With a naval force in front of the city at this season of the year, it would not be bessible for the Spanish troops to leave Manzanillo except by this road, which could be blocked by a landing party.

The general tec ing of the Spanish forces at Manzanillo and in this vicinity is best shown by the fact that the insurgent leader, General Rios, is encamped within a few miles of the place with 150 cavalrymen and he occasionally makes raids on the outskirts of the town liself in order to obtain cattle belonging to the Spanial ards.

General Rios says that 500 additional

ards. General Rios says that 509 additional nen are now on their way from the in-

Spanish forces generally from Mananatic to Trinifical are evidently in a very de moralized condition. Santa Cruz, the por on the south coast of the province • Puerto Principe, is reported to be deserted. There is no shipping there.

UNMARRIED WIVES.

How the Families of Spaniards Were Reduced.

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 5,-The steame San Juan, which went to Manzanillo un-der a flag of truce to bring here the families of the Spanish officers who reinforced General Linares in Santiago before the capitulation, returned this morning, bring, ing "2 persons, the wives and children of the officers who came with General Es-

originally it was said that there were to persons to be brought, but General Toral sent two officers to see that only the "legally married wives" came, which re-duced the number to 28.

"legally married wives" came, which reduced the number to 28.

The San Juan was piloted into Manzanillo by the Hist, under a flag of truce. The Hist's commander found everything peaceful and no complaint of hunger. The Spanish steamer Purisima Concepcion, which was destroyed there on July 18, had, it appears, landed half her cargo at that time.

This morning General Shafter appointed a special board to inspect the men prior to embarkation.

The board consists of Major Wood, chief surgeon of the First division: Major Kilboard, chief surgeon Second division and Dr. Gonzales, army surgeon. The board began work today at the heasquarters of the cavalry division, which is to embark temorrow.

BRIEF NOTES OF NOTABLES. Rear Admiral McNair, who has be

assigned to the naval academy as suc-cessor to Philip H. Cooper, is the first officer of his rank to have received the detail since Admiral Rodgers was there in the early '80s.

Ex-Secretary and Mrs. John Sherman have ended their trip in the west. Although Seattle citizens tried to make much of their honored guests, the exceretary and his wife went about with absolutely no display.

The death is announced of M. Andre Prosper Victor Masseua. Prince d'Essing. He was the grandson of Marshal Massena, whom Napoleon I used to call the "Daring Child of Victory."

The title passes to the Duc de Rivoli, brother of the late prince. J. M. Barrie led his II to victory on the cricket field at Tunbridge Wells, England, the other day, M. tame the Navarro, better known as Mary An-

derson, was on the ground all day and entertained the artists and men of let-ters who batted under Mr. Earrie. Licutenant Heidt of the Sixth regi-ment was in West Point for two years, but was forced to resign on account of trouble with his eyes. After having them attended to be determined to work his way through the army, and enisted as a private in the ranks. He passed the regular examination for his lieutenancy.

The British government is taking steps for the mitigation, if possible, of the sentence of Freeman Halstead, the Canadian war correspondent, who was arrested in Porto Rico on a charge of taking photographs of the fortifications there and condemned to nine

TAKE NOTICE OF THIS OFFER!

We are offering a splendid line

of Cast Cock Stoves and Ranges Absolutely at Cost.

We must have room for our Fall Consignment of New Patterns. Therefore we make this unprecedented of-

H. DINWOODEY FURNITURE CO.

ANNEXATION OF CUBA BURGLARY AT SALTAIR

General Garcia Is Now Opposed to Sum of Money Stolen From Charles Independence.

WHITE CUBANS FEAR NEGROES AND NEARLY ALL OF THE CASH WILL CONTROL.

General Garcia and Many of His Of- Golden C. Brown and Jack Dennison ficers Now Favor Annexation to the United States-Believe the United States Will Annex If the Cubans Consent.

Santiago de Cuba, July 23.-Among

Santiago de Cuba, July 23.—Among the American citizens of Cuban birth, and perhaps generally among those who desire annexation to the United States, the rift between the American and Cuban forces has been a source of concern. What has made this breach of especial moment just at this time is the surprising sentiment in favor of union that has grown in the Cuban army itself. Not that the men of General Garcia's troops are giving any particular thought to the political future of their island—they are chiefly negroes of limited education and intelligence, who are more interested in filling their stomachs than in questions of government—but among the officers filling their stomachs than in questions of government—but among the officers there has been a remarkable shift of feeling. Most astonishing and significant is the change in General Garela himself. He had been known as an uncompromising foe to annexation. Nor was this strange. As one of the most important leaders of the insurgents, he would naturally prefer as the fruition of his labors and risks the establishment of an independent government to the merging with a larger establishment of an independent government to the merging with a larger country. In a Cuban republic the rewards of all military heroes would be more glittering than in a state of the Union, with only a small voice in national and international affairs. Within the last few days, however, General Caprils has expressed by onlying that Garcia has expressed his opinion that the welfare of Cuba depended upon her joining the sisterhood of the United States. Partly on account of his attitude and partly on account of the same reasons which led to his convergence.

sion, many of his officers now side with him. In General Garcia's army there is ap-

of the American ensign; while Cu-bans who have studied the question believe that independence would make the danger greater. Under it, they say, the country would have an army of its own, in which the negro element would be strong. The race would then be organized and under its own leaders, organized and under its own leaders, and would act more or less as a unit. Under annexation there would be no army save that of the United States, and no aggregations of colored men. As individuals the negroes would be easily managed by the superior intelligence of the white people. Then, too, there would not be the same incentives to political activity and ambition on the part of their leaders. In a single state of the Union the prizes to be won at the polls would be almost wholly local. In a nation they would appeal much more to the display-loving negroes. To be commander-in-chief of the army or minister to France would be vastly more aftractive than to be be vastly more attractive than to be

be vastly more attractive than to be mayor of a city. Cubans seem to predicate their opin-ions with the belief that the United States would gladly welcome their rich domain into statehood. Of the feeling in the larger country against adding to its political problems, they will hear nothing. They are convinced that an era of land greed has set in, if it has not always existed, and that with the consent of the island union will be

BRIEFED ENCYCLOPEDIA.

Three pints of liquid a day are sufficient for the average adult. The effort to make sugar from-beets dates back as far as the year 1747.

Ninety reporters are employed in the callery of the house of commons.

The Inhabitants of Cochin China much prefer rotten eggs to fresh ones. Coal is dearer in South Africa than in any other part of the world; it is cheapest to China.

Mr. Balfour is one of the fastest peakers in the house of commons, attering an average of 160 words a It is one of the privileges of Chinese commanding officers that they may only be beaten by the hand of their

general. The working classes form 89 per cent, the middle class 28 per cent and the upper class 3 per cent of the popu-lation of this country. In the Crimean war \$5,615 lives were

sacrificed, and at Borodino, when the French and Russians fought, 78,000 men were left dead on the battlefield. The new Randall dining hall for Harvard, which will soon be built, is paid for from funds bequeathed the college by J. W. and Belinda L. Ran-

A \$5.000 block of Spanish bonds was sold at auction in New York a day or two ago for \$100. They were of the kind secured by a pledge of Cuban

fer. It will pay you to call and ex-smine these Stoves. Such an op-portunity to get a bargain in these goods is rare.

Auer's Saloon.

CHANGE OF SENTIMENT THIEVES ARE ARRESTED

RECOVERED.

Behind the Bars-Brown Tells The Herald the Whole Story of His Operation-Dennison's Career -A Bold Game.

Churles Auer's saloon at Saltair was Charles Auer's saloon at Saltair was burgiarized early yesterday morning, the amount secured being nearly \$350. The men who did the work are now under arrest and are behind the bars of the city jail. They confessed the crime, and \$322.55 has been recovered. Their names are Goiden C. Brown and J. W. Dennison, familiarly known as "Jack Dennison."

The parties were arrested last night about 8 o'clock at Saltair, whither they had returned, Dennison at 19:20 a. m.

and Brown at 4:15 p. m. They were brought to the city at 5:45 and lodged in the city fall.

When the burgiary was reported to

When the burgiary was reported to police headquarters yesterday morning. Officers Janney, Sheets and Gillesple went to work on the case and were not long in getting onto the ropes. They suspected Brown, who has a record, and searched his room, finding some of the money. Money was also found concealed in Dennison's room. The officers paid a visit to Saltair, and searched the premises high and low. The officers paid a visit to Saltair, and searched the premises high and low. Returning to the city more money was uncovered in their rooms, and upon going to the lake at 7:15 again the arrest was made. It was a clever and difficult piece of work, and the officers deserve credit for so successfully running the burglars down.

The amount recovered from Dennison was \$180.90, while Brown had \$142.75.

BROWN'S STORY. To a Herald reporter at the police station last night, Brown very kindly related in detail the circumstances of the burglary. They went out to the resort on the last train at 19:15, jumphim.

In General Garcia's army there is apparently no line between the white and black troops. They stand side by side in the same regiments. Several of the most important generals are negroes. To the stranger, therefore, this revelation about race feeling comes as a surprise; but an intimate knowledge of the conditions leads to assurances from various persons that the possible ascendancy of the blacks, especially in Santiago province, is already the cause of uneasiness. They are in the majority there, and, under the leadership of shrewd men of their own race who had won distinction as soldiers, they would surely become important factors.

It might seem that under a democratic government, negro domination here would be equally likely, whether It might seem that under a demo-cratic government, negro domination here would be equally likely, whether the single star of Cuba remained in her flag or was added to the blue field of the American ensign; while Cu-the back bar. The money was found loose in cigar boxes the lockers, without lock. He handed the money out to Dennison, passing out through the door which was partly open. He pulled the door shut and locked it, as it was a spring lock. The pair then climbed over the fence and dropped into the lake, making their way through the water to the end of the pier and climbed up on top. After reinvesting themselves with their clothing, they dumped the money into one tin box and threw four cigar boxes the lockers, without lock. He handed one tin box and threw four cigar boxes away. They hurried towards the city, as it was then about 3 o'clock, and upon arriving at Ewing's ranch, the halfway place, several men were seen, which caused alarm and they made a rough division of the money, throwing the box away. They came into the city via the Garfield track and took a street car from the Rio Grande depot, arriving up town about 9 o'clock. Brown repaired to his room in the Telluride block while pennison proaway. They hurried towards

Telluride block, while Dennison pro-ceeded to his home at 258 West North Temple.

IS AN OGDEN MAN. Brown halls from Ogden. He served a term of 15 months in the Utah state penitentiary for burglary committed in that city. He has traveled throughout the western country with variety shows. He had worked this summer at Auer's Saltair saloon until July 22.

DENNISON'S CAREER.

Dennison lives with a widowed mother and the poor woman was completely prostrated when she learned of her son's crime. He had come home in the morning and gave her \$50, saying it was his wages. When the efficers searched the house the money was turned over Dennison states that was turned over. Dennison states that he has never been arrested before. He has been acting as a waiter at Saltair. MR. AUER'S ESTIMATE OF THE LOSS.

It is the custom of Mr. Auer to sleep at Saltair, coming in on the 1:15 train to do his banking and returning at 4:15. He, with three or four others, sleep in hammocks and the door is left open to allow the breeze to enter. Large sums of money are handled, as the business on big days amounts sometimes to \$2,900. It is reported that when the cash register is full the when the cash register is full the money is placed rather carelessly on shelves in sight of customers. Mr. Auer at first stated that he thought the amount stolen was between \$475 and \$500, but reports last night indicate that it will not exceed \$350.

HERE AND THERE.

William Wismar, 878 West First South, William Wismar, 58 west brist South, was in police court resterday for violating the sprinkling ordinance, which only nermits the use of water in the lower district from \$ to 10 a, m, and \$ to 5 p, m. The water was turned on at his home at 445, but he protested that he was absent at the time and knew nothing about it. In view of his statement, Judge Timmony decided to discharge him.

The United States shore lines of the great lakes are as follows: Onturio, as mentioned in The Heruid of gesterday would likely be the case, the surgeons at St. Mark's bospital found it necessary to amputate the log of David S. Targart, 1820 miles.

Medical men say rheomatism is the forerunner of heart disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures rheumetlam by its action on the blood.